

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

Fierce dogs of war surround Turkey—but they are all chained. The Sultan knows how securely they are tied up with fear of each other, and he sits quietly at home and continues to whistle the same old tune. All the Powers on earth can't stop him so long as the present conditions obtain.

Sibyl's talk on the big sleeve and sensible waist question ought to be read and the suggestions followed by every woman in the country. The attempts by our good women to follow conventional styles in this most unconventional country are oftentimes hideous simply on account of the inappropriateness of the rigs they get into. The spectacle of a woman twisted and bound into the fashion plate form is painful to look upon.

There seems to be a general opinion among some good people in this country that Hawaii has received all the advertising it requires through newspaper accounts of our political rows; yet a correspondent of the New York Tribune asks the question: "What is the present Government of the Sandwich Islands, and what was it formerly? What is the missionary outlook?" The country is indebted to the Tribune editor for the following reply: "Let not the deeds of Grover Cleveland be forgotten. The Hawaiian Islands are now a republic. They were formerly a semi-barbarous kingdom. Missionary societies have usually considered the Islands an excellent field for Christian effort. Under the auspices of the new Government the outlook should be encouraging to the societies."

Not long ago Germany sent a commission to the United States to investigate the possibilities of the sugar beet industry. The commission reported astonishment at finding such a fine quality of beets in the Western States, and laid great stress on the fact that there are a great many sections of the United States where the industry has much better prospects than in Germany, because with early and late crops the factories can be operated for a much longer time than they can be worked in Germany. This discovery had much to do with the added Government assistance given the German beet sugar exporter. Furthermore, many Western farmers are waking up to the greater possibilities of the industry and are calling for greater protection in the way of tariff duties. They will also ask that sugar be left on the dutiable list in renewing reciprocity treaties.

The very happy compliment paid this Government by the French Republic brings out with marked distinction the foolish incident of a few nights since, when one of the diplomatic corps was arrested for riding a bicycle without a lamp. Courtesies as a rule do not cost much, but they are paying investments. While a policeman is not supposed to know a diplomatic officer from anyone else, he ought to know enough to be able to tell when he is dealing with a gentleman. Judging from recent events, the police force needs a new infusion of what is commonly known as horse sense, and considerable sharp discipline. The diplomatic bicycle incident was by no means the first instance when people have been sacked to the station house when there was absolutely no necessity for it. No one expects policemen to be authorities in social or diplomatic etiquette, but they are supposed to have sufficient brain power to distinguish an offending citizen from a burglar.

Advance sheets of the United States Consular Reports for September give an exhaustive treatise on the production of coffee in Mexico, by United States Consul General Crittenden. In the opening paragraph he says: "I am persuaded to prepare this report on Mexican coffee by the large number of letters I am receiving from every State in the Union upon that subject, from persons seeking commercial information and from persons seeking personal or community information, contemplating removal to Mexico." There is a hint in this for our own people. So far as we know, there is not and never has been in existence a publication or report giving a comprehensive idea of the coffee industry in this country. Articles galore have been written, but nothing has been compiled that will give the prospective investor or settler anything like a complete review of what has been accomplished in coffee, and what may be

accomplished. If the Government has no funds for publishing and distributing literature on this subject, the business men ought to take enough interest in the infant industry to set the ball rolling.

Since matters of discipline have recently demanded more or less attention from the Commissioners of Education, we would call attention to a recent decision of the Berlin high court regarding the power and authority of teachers. According to this decision, teachers stand in a similar relation to pupils as officers to men in the army. Schoolboys must obey their superiors, in and out of the school, and disobedience may be punished by whipping. The teacher may not, of course, endanger the life or health of a pupil in punishing him. But welts or blue spots resulting from corporal punishment can not be regarded as endangering health, or as evidence of brutal treatment. A whipping which leaves absolutely no marks is not likely to be remembered by a boy. Pupils older than fourteen are only whipped after due deliberation on their cases in the teachers' committee. They are punished with solitary confinement for a day or two in the career, or prison cell attached to the high schools. While the treatment outlined would in many of its features hardly meet with the approval of parents sending their children to the public schools, there is nothing that will not apply to the administration of the reform school.

MACHINE POLITICIANS.

Of all moves on the political board the astute Democratic politicians of New York have succeeded in making the most remarkable.

With a platform supporting the Chicago convention and its nominees in glowing terms, they tender the nomination for Governor to a man who says he cannot support the Chicago platform or the Chicago candidates on principle, but will vote for them "as a matter of regularity," and states that he will only make the State fight on State issues. Thus Tammany Hall and its following, together with the machine goldbugs of New York, give their back handed support to Bryan and Sewall.

The wily schemes of D. B. Hill and his gang can be seen sticking out all over this map of the New York campaign. It is a plan characteristic of bossism and representing the most degrading influence in American politics. The result will be to keep the machine together and estrange every self-respecting Democrat whose ballot represents a principle and not desire for official spoils. D. B. Hill has been scratching his cranium for some years past trying to root up some good idea of how to get in out of the wet. He has played some peculiar roles, but this last is something more unique than he has ever presented before.

The action of the machine Democrats of New York will help Bryan's cause but very little, but it will save the leaders much disagreeable questioning when they go into the next campaign, and that is what they are looking forward to. Bryan's success to them means Populist success, and Bryan's defeat will give them time to study the situation and get the party in such shape that they can handle it next time. These politicians can't take the advice of E. J. Phelps: "Take their McKinley straight. Then trust the Almighty for a party home." Their political life has depended upon their political machine, consequently the machine must be kept oiled and in working order whatever else may happen.

THE BASEBALL SEASON.

With Saturday's game the base ball season closed, and judging from the listless manner in which the game was played, it was about time for the season to close. The score undoubtedly makes a good showing, yet the game was devoid of enough sharp ball playing to enliven even the three to six men, women and children who made up the audience. The whole thing was very much like a practice game, and certainly an imposition upon the few who paid the usual admission fee. Being the closing game of the season, the members of the clubs were apparently of the idea that it made no difference which won, consequently it made no difference whether they played ball or "three old cat." They didn't play the game as they should because there was no crowd, and on the other hand the people stayed away because from former experiences they felt they would be wasting their money.

While two of the clubs in the league have given some good exhibitions, let there be another season like the past and base ball will be dead as the proverbial door nail. When people pay to see a ball game they expect to see the game played for all there is in the

opposing nines. It matters but very little which one wins, so long as the members of the teams show a sportsmanlike interest in the game. All through the season the "tail-end" clubs have shown lack of team work. They had some very good players and some very poor ones. The good ones played their game and the poor ones played theirs; there was little or no coaching, apparently very little practice, and good team work was usually the result of some mistake.

If the Base Ball Association wants to keep alive base ball enthusiasm with an admission fee attachment, they must infuse a new spirit into the clubs and impress upon them that the audience wants ball playing and not childish ball tossing. Possibly the players will retort that they play only for glory, and too much cannot be expected. Admitting this to be the case, the only thing to do is to wipe out the admission fee and let the games be purely a matter of glory and enthusiasm alone, both on the part of the spectator and the player.

QUESTION OF DITCHES.

Funereal shades of cholera days and returning unwholesome surroundings rose before some of the residents of Nuuanu Valley when they learned yesterday of the decree ordering the re-opening of the irrigating ditch which was closed during the cholera scare. This ditch has been the cause of no end of trouble among residents on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, and although they delayed in filling it, they now have good reason to be up in arms against opening it again. We do not bring into question the legality of the decision made by the Commissioner of Water Rights, but we do question the right of the Board of Health to allow the resurrection of this ditch that only twelve months since was declared not only a public nuisance but a menace to public health.

What the public is interested in is to know whether the Board, after twelve months' rest after the cholera scourge, are now prepared to allow all the cesspools and disease breeding spots to relapse into the old condition. The Government can well afford to supply irrigating water from the street mains free of charge, rather than open up any streams, pools or ditches in which there is little enough water at any time and for a good portion of the year are contaminated with house refuse which gathers along the sides and is left to steam and rot under the hot sun. The time has gone by when Honolulu, and Nuuanu Valley in particular, is a nest of taro patches, and with so much natural moisture and no drainage system, irrigating ditches ought to be wiped out of existence. On the Walkiki side of Nuuanu street there is now a ditch that is nothing more or less than a disgrace to the town. In the rainy season the water rolls its sluggish way through taro and rice fields, then forms a brook which runs under various kitchens and is finally dumped into Nuuanu stream. In the dry season there is little or no water in the brook, and the kitchen refuse or whatever other organic matter may have gathered is left to bake and cause sickness of multifarious forms that might be designated by the medical association. In this city honeycombed with cesspools it ought to be the object of the Board of Health to keep the surface as free from malarial breeding spots as possible.

PACIFIC CABLE HOPES.

As the time for the close of the cable conference vacation approaches, the cable enthusiasts of Australia begin to forecast hopefully and look for something to be done. Like the people of Hawaii, they have talked cable and boomed cable for so long, and the forces against the trans-Pacific line are so powerful, they are almost inclined to the belief that they are hoping against fate. But on the other hand nothing was ever gained without a struggle.

The Queenslander can be put among the strugglers. It says: "The Canadians are anxious to assist in the work and are willing to assume heavy financial responsibilities in connection with it, but unfortunately Queensland seems to be the only Australian colony that is really anxious for the cable. The treatment meted out to the Dominion representatives who in June last went all the way from Canada to attend the conference to be held in London on the subject, and were met by the Australian representatives' determination to adjourn for three months because they had an official engagement at Budapest some weeks later, gave serious annoyance. The Australian representatives are two Agents General of colonies which do not care for the Pacific cable, and although the sittings of

the conference will be resumed next month, it is very unlikely that any satisfactory recommendation will result. Experience tells us that the influence of the Eastern Extension Company is likely to overbear the public interests in this respect, and that if the project must wait until all the colonies agree, the present generation are not likely to see the work accomplished. More than a year ago something like indignation was expressed by a leading Sydney journal when Queensland undertook to join with Canada alone in carrying out the project, but there is too much reason to believe that it will not be proceeded with under any other conditions. Should the conference fail, therefore, it will still remain open for our Government to reopen communication with the Dominion Government with the view to joint action. We have a powerful friend in Mr. Fleming in this business, and he will no doubt be able to convince the Canadian Ministry, as he did their predecessors, that the liability would be nominal, because the cable would pay."

In comparing the British and Hawaiian-American propositions there is after all not a little similarity. What now blocks Col. Spaulding is the power of the combination owning the Atlantic cable systems. This combination has been able to successfully prevent progress for one Congressional session, and it remains to be seen what will be accomplished in the session which opens some two months hence. Should failure attend Col. Spaulding's efforts, about the only thing left for Hawaii to do is for the Government to make direct advances to the United States through its diplomatic representative. It ought to be possible for the two governments to agree upon a general cable franchise which shall go to the corporation making the most favorable terms. There is a time in the affairs of nations when the demands of an increasing commerce refuse to be set aside by selfish monopolistic corporations, and that time ought soon to be reached in the Pacific cable matters.

ONE SIDE OF PRIESTS AND POLITICS.

There seems to be a mania among European journals of late for predicting that the United States is going to the bowwows through various and devious pathways. In a late issue of the Konische Zeitung, Cologne, considerable space is given to the power of the Catholic church in the body politic of the American Republic, and that power and influence is designated as one of the greatest dangers to free institutions.

The writer starts out with the words of Lafayette: "If ever the freedom of the American people is destroyed it will be at the hands of the Roman priesthood," and then goes on to demonstrate that while the priests of today deny any desire to influence the Government their power is well known in European countries and it cannot be very much different in the States where the members of the church are taught that the commands of Rome should be obeyed before the laws of the country. In support of this he quotes in canon law issued in Baltimore in 1886 which says, "An oath need not be kept if it is pointed against the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. A promise of this kind is not to be considered as an oath." Again Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland wrote in 1873, "We must learn to be Catholics first and citizens next." Plus IX, in his syllabus of 1864 says: "It is a mistake to believe that in a conflict between Church and State the decision can be given according to civil law," while Pope Leo in a pastoral letter to the American Catholics in 1885 urged his people "to do everything in their power to change the constitution of the states in accordance with the principles of the true church."

Having cited the above and many other instances of attempts on the part of the clergy to influence political faith, the part actually taken in politics is reviewed as follows:

"In many of the larger cities the Catholics already decide the elections, as in New York, where Tammany Hall is the gathering ground for the Catholic Irish. Claudio Jannet, Professor of Social Economy at the Catholic Institute of Paris, declares that the Church has made itself felt as the balance of power to the American politician. He predicts that the Church will be called to lead in the administration of the country during the twentieth century, at the instance of the people themselves. Those who doubt this need only glance at South America where the United States of Columbia presents in case in point. Under the influence of his strictly Catholic wife President Urmez turned over all the schools, seminaries, all the charity organizations, hospitals, museums, and libraries of the country to the Catholic hierarchy. The Liberals fought for their rights, but were beaten during the civil war which lasted four years."

"The United States, too, will have to face the question whether Rome or Liberalism should rule. Who will be the victor it is impossible to determine. This much, however, is certain; the struggle will cost tremendous sacrifices and it will endanger the existence of the United States."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN REMEMBERED

Independence Park Pavilion Transformed.

EVENT OF GREAT PLEASURE.

Over Two Hundred Guests Present—Grand March and Lancers Followed by "God Save the Queen"—The Giddy Whirl Enjoyed—Decorations Attract Attention.

Independence Park pavilion was graced with the pleasantest and happiest of people and the most beautiful of decorations last night, the occasion being a celebration of the fact of the attainment of Queen Victoria of a period of reign surpassing any of those of her predecessors.

The hall was one mass of flags, bunting and greens of all kinds arranged so as to produce the prettiest of effects scattered as they were among the electric lights.

At the entrance and proceeding from that as a central point around the room were long palm leaves and festoons of ferns alternated here and there by bunches of various kinds of flowers arranged by artistic hands.

From the center of the room hung a large bell of marigolds and from this ran streamers of ferns disappearing here and there in the folds of some flag.

At the entrance to the dressing rooms was a crown of red incandescent lights with the design "VR" in the same colored lights directly beneath.

The music platform where the Kawaihau Club of singers discoursed sweet native airs for the dance, was one of the points of attraction. Directly in front of it was a picture of Queen Victoria surrounded by purple lilies and ferns galore, the decorations being so profuse as to almost hide the singers from view.

Prominently displayed throughout the room were British flags of various sizes, recalling most forcibly to mind the nature of the celebration.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the grand march was announced and over one hundred couples took part. Directly after this came the initiatory lancers followed by the singing of "God save the Queen" by the Kawaihau Club, during which every one in the hall stood up. Next came the continuation of the dance program.

During the intermission a delightful supper was served in the dining room and then came the concluding dances on the program.

BELIEVES IN MCKINLEY.

A Democrat Who Does Not Believe in 16 to 1.

Says Bryans Election Would Drive Gold From the United States—Annexation Talk by J. V. Sweetzer.

James V. Sweetzer, a prominent banker of Marion, Ind., with his wife and daughter, arrived on the Peking and are guests at the Arlington. Mrs. Sweetzer was a schoolmate of Mrs. Goodhue of Kauai and is a member of the Kauai Kodak Club, and it is expected that on the voyage around the world which she is now taking with her husband and daughter Mrs. Sweetzer will procure negatives from which pictures will be made that will be an addition to the collection the club now has.

In speaking of Hawaiian affairs as viewed by people of the United States, Mr. Sweetzer said:

"The people over there feel toward Hawaii about the same as toward Cuba, but you seldom hear anything about Hawaii now, for the reason that affairs here seem to be going on smoothly, while in Cuba everything is in a tumult. As to annexation to the United States, I do not think I am competent to give an opinion. You know that the policy of our Government is not to gather in any foreign territory, but in the event of any other government trying to step in and take the Islands, I believe our Government would interfere."

Speaking of the political situation in the United States, he said:

"I can assure you the affair is in a decidedly unsettled and doubtful state. I have little doubt that McKinley will be elected; and yet the Bryanites are sanguine of success. I have been a Democrat all my life, but I can hardly vote for free silver, because I know that when they get to making 50-cent dollars we are going to lose all our gold."

"I know a great many Republicans who will vote for Bryan—a great many—and there are a great many Democrats who will vote for McKinley. Whether one will offset the other is another matter."

Mr. Sweetzer has steadfastly refused to accept any political office, but was the World's Fair Commissioner from his State to the Columbian Exhibition. He leaves this morning for the volcano with his family, returning in time to take the Doric to the Orient.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

Hawaii continues to demonstrate that she would be a valuable acquisition to this country, both for her productions as well as for her value for defensive and strategic purposes. For the six months ending June 30th, the total imports from Honolulu to the United States were valued at \$8,542,781.40, or \$4,000,000 increase over the corresponding period of last year. This was mostly in sugar, of which two and half million dollars' worth went around Cape Horn to New York. Thus the average exports to the U. S. for every man, woman and child in Hawaii was \$85.50 for six months from a single port. At the same ratio in America this would give \$3985 of exports for each one of our population in six months. Would it pay to annex Hawaii? Well, yes, rather—Ex.

The Richmond Dispatch says that "the Wall street speculators and such of their goldite allies as are actuated solely by a desire for gain have overleaped themselves and done the silver cause good service. By their rapacity and by showing their hand too boldly they discredited themselves with the general business interests of the country. They have caused the latter to look more carefully into the situation and the prospect, to the end of being convinced that the danger involved in putting the country upon the free-coinage basis has been grossly exaggerated."

The New Orleans Times-Democrat thinks that the silver sentiment is "on the wane" to just about the extent it was before the Chicago convention. "For ourselves," says the Times-Democrat, "we see it in an unmistakable proof of the irresistible swell instead of the wane of the bimetallic sentiment, and of the profound interest that thinking people, East as well as West, are taking in the free-silver cause and in the fortunes of the youthful champion."

The St. Paul Globe says that "the absolute correspondence between the free-silver argument and the high-protection argument, as addressed to the laboring man, should cause him to open his eyes a little. The fact that he, like the silver dollar that is urged upon him, must 'trust in God' for the other 47 cents is already appealing powerfully to his understanding."

Ex-Congressman Levi T. Griffin, who has just been appointed pension agent at Detroit, is the professor of law in the University of Michigan. He was born in Oneida county, New York, on a farm which was conveyed to his father by George Washington in 1790.

CHALLENGE TO STARS.

First Regiment Wants to Play on Saturday Next.

I hereby challenge the Star Base Ball Club to a game of base ball to be played on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1896, at 3:30 p. m. on the Association Base Ball grounds, and will allow any player outside of the First Regiment Base Ball Club to play that the Stars may need to strengthen their team with. As we have won two games out of three from the Stars we feel that for the good of base ball and the sport of the game that the two teams would be more equal if the Stars are allowed to pick whom they may need. Umpires to be decided on by the captains of the two teams. Gate receipts to be divided as the two managers may agree upon. The team of the F. R. will be as follows:

Cunha, c; Woods, G. p; Cummings, ss; Baker, 1b and capt; Woods, W., 2b; Geason, 3b; Carlyle, rf; Hansman, cf; Louis Jr; Simerson, sub; Joe Bush, coacher.

I remain, respectfully, etc.,
ARTHUR COYNE,
Mgr. 1st. Regt. B. R. C.
Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1896.

Raid on Chinese Theatre.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night as the performance was going on in the old Chinese theatre, the whole of the second watch in command of Captain Parker marched down and took possession, arresting twenty-eight of the actors, musicians and super together with Willie Crawford, the manager, for playing without the requisite license. Upon arrival at the police station ball was furnished by Wing Wo Chan and the men were all released.

The Chinamen are very wrothy at Crawford for they supposed all the time that he had obtained the license, but it seems that Willie had the money for the same jingling in his pocket all the while. The case will come up in the police court today.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The schooner Aloha, Dabel master, arrived in San Francisco September 20, 29 days from Honolulu. Following is her report: Spoke the British ship Dumrock in lat. 37 N, lon. 146:46 W, 177 days out from London for Vancouver; had not seen any vessel for four months; sent a boat on board and I gave them newspapers, some potatoes and bananas, etc.; the vessels were close together so after the boat left the vessel the boys of the Britisher cheered the captain and crew of the schooner, and also three cheers for the stars and stripes, and also the entire crew of the Dumrock came forward and cheered again.